

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

ROBERT O. MATHISON

EDITOR

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class matter.
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

Subscription Rates:

Per Month \$.35 Per Month, Foreign \$.35
Per Year \$ 4.00 Per Year, Foreign \$ 4.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY JUNE 13

THE "FALSE PROFITS" OF FREE TRADE.

Never before, probably, has such a systematized campaign been waged against any one tariff item as that now under way against duty on sugar in the United States. A concerted effort is being made, irrespective of politics, to induce congress to remove the duty from raw sugar. The acknowledged slogan by the men in charge of this campaign, which is centered in New York, is "Free trade for sugar." It is stated that hundreds of thousands of dollars are being expended to further the object of removing the protection to the growers and manufacturers of raw and refined sugar. Who will benefit?

At the head of the combination which is making this attack on the sugar tariff are Claus G. Spreckels, whose wife is president of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, and F. J. Desnoir and Frank C. Lowry, chairman and secretary respectively of the committee in charge of the campaign. This committee is busily engaged in an effort to "create" a public opinion based on hatred of the so-called sugar trust and an appeal to the pocketbooks of the consumers of refined sugar. In thousands of cities and towns of the country petitions are being circulated demanding of congress that the duty on sugar be removed. Everywhere possible the retail grocer is being used as the catalyst for circulating these petitions and boosting the crusade for free trade. Already, the boast is made, that several hundred thousand signatures have been forwarded to congress on these petitions and it is asserted that at least one million more signatures will be secured. Also it is proposed to take up the matter in every congressional district and to make a fight on every congressman who is not pledged to vote in congress for "free sugar."

All this undoubtedly means that there will be more or less public opinion created in favor of the removal of all duties on sugar. But there are a large number of the thinking people of the United States who will not be caught by the claptrap of the free traders. There are hundreds of thousands of citizens who well remember the times of 1893, and what followed the lowered schedules of the Cleveland administration. These citizens will think twice before joining in the hue and cry.

Great stress is being laid upon the assertion that the "people of the country" will be saved about \$70,000,000 a year for sugar by the removal of the tariff, of which they are now being "robbed by the sugar trust." Such ex parte statements, backed by misleading figures, accomplish a great deal of harm and dissatisfaction with existing conditions, but do not tend to remedy matters. For granted that the so-called sugar trust is making a large profit, the price of refined sugar is as low today as it has ever been in the history of the country to the consumer. In fact the howlers for free trade would like to see the tariff taken off imports so that they could get for their own refineries a cheaper grade of sugar and sell it at a higher price.

This country has had considerable experience with tariff manipulations and history has shown that under a high tariff prosperity is general, while under low tariff or an approach to free trade, there is general hardship and financial panics. This is a high tariff country and sentimental or selfish reasons can not make it otherwise.

As only one instance of the way free trade works in the United States may be mentioned the matter of hides. During the session of the Sixtieth Congress with its reduction of some schedules there was an insistence that the duty on hides be removed. All kinds of arguments were produced to show that the "grasping leather trust" was robbing the people, who were forced, on account of the tariff on hides, to pay exorbitant prices for shoes and other leather goods.

Well, the tariff was removed—and within three months the price of shoes went UP about fifty cents a pair all along the line. If there is any one person who is paying less for his leather goods in the United States since the tariff was removed on hides he has failed to place himself on record.

It would be the same way with sugar. Once the tariff is removed the trust would continue to do business at the same old stand and it would probably recoup any loss it might be put to by raising the price.

ARMY POST MEANS "CLEAN" CITY.

The news from San Francisco that Col. J. P. Wisser, commander of the army post at the Presidio, will recommend to the war department that the soldiers at the Presidio be reduced to as small a contingent as possible to care for the batteries because of the granting of saloon licenses near the Presidio gates, is interesting information for Honolulu. The licenses were granted by the San Francisco police commissioners over the protest of Colonel Wisser, and now many of the troops at the brigade post may be sent to the Island of Oahu.

This stand by Colonel Wisser and the action to be expected by the war department means that the army officers do not want any "wide open town" in Honolulu when the thousands of soldiers scheduled for this city finally arrive. It means that especial care will be taken by the powers in army circles to conserve the morals and health of the young men of the army and by the elimination of the saloon and the dive strive to maintain that high standard for the American soldier which is the pride of most regiments and of the service as a whole.

Since the information was given out that the war department intended to station within this city thousands of troops in barracks it has been whispered about town that there will be gay times here then, for the reason that a more liberal policy will be followed. But this is apparently all wrong. Instead of expecting a more liberal policy the army officers will see to it that as many of the temptations for dissipation will be removed from the part of the soldier as possible and that vice will not be allowed to exploit the young men of the army for its own behoof and to the detriment of the service.

Thus, on account of the opposition of the war department itself, there is little danger that Honolulu will become a "dive city," as appears to be the fate threatening San Francisco under its present administration.

FLORAL PARADE SUGGESTIONS.

The Honolulu brotherhood of Elks are not showing themselves in a glowing light when they refuse to listen to suggestions that they decide upon the date for their annual carnival that will coincide with the date set for the Floral Parade. According to announcement the Elks decline to cooperate with the Floral Parade committee in fixing a time for their carnival to make it one of the events leading up to the hoped for grand finale of the evening of the twenty-second, for which a street masque and free carnival have been suggested. The Elks announce that they will hold their event on the evening of the twenty-second and on no other day.

Probably, before the present tentative plans are crystallized into a definite program, the Elks will have seen fit to change their minds. The Honolulu Elks have helped very materially in the past in making a success of the Floral Parade event, and, on the other hand, Honolulu has been very good to the Elks. In the long run, the Elks should see that it is rather more important that they should receive the backing of the general community than it is that the general public be helped by the Elks. The sense of proportion must be preserved.

The Floral Parade is the main thing and the plans of the committee should have precedence over those of restricted societies or organizations. It will add to the general success of Floral Parade week if those societies and organizations planning events for which the public support is to be asked cooperate with the committee representing the public and so arrange their events that there will be no clashing. The Elks' carnival, the Kiwiness and other fetes of the same nature will each add to the success of the general carnival and to their own success if they become a part of the general scheme and subordinated to the general scheme.

The twenty-second of February should be reserved wholly for the Floral Parade of the morning and the illuminated parade of the evening.

Incidentally, Honolulu is interested in the empire conference now in progress in London, at which the premiers of the British colonies are discussing questions of mutual interest. Sir Wilfrid Laurier of Canada is to take up with Sir Joseph Ward of New Zealand and Premier Fisher of Australia, the matter of a still faster steamship service to connect Vancouver with Sydney and Auckland, via Honolulu.

TURN ON THE LIGHT.

Should a congressional committee come here to investigate sugar conditions, as well as the one the delegates threatened to ask for to investigate Governor Frear's administration of the public lands, there will be no need of any invited congressional party or the expenditure of any part of that \$20,000 appropriation. The threat of the delegates in San Francisco is one that will not detract the serenity of Governor Frear, however, any more than the coming of a congressional committee would alarm the sugar man. The Governor ought to welcome such an investigation as Kubie desires. It would be an excellent thing to have congress thoroughly informed as to the land question of Hawaii and the peculiar circumstances that are in the way of any legitimate homesteading policy being carried out here. It would be an eye-opener to congressmen and some of the homestead material from which come the loudest squeals against the administration. It would be educational for members of congress to learn things that are of common knowledge in the islands but never publicly referred to because of the shifty balance of political power.

At Kubie wants an investigation of the Governor, by all means help him out. An investigation would give the public some inkling of the reasons behind the hostility of the delegate and would also clear the air wonderfully and fear the mask from more than one plotter. The Governor, so far, has been walking amid ambushed enemies, afraid to face him openly, afraid to publish the grounds of their hostility, afraid to attack except from behind.

In his San Francisco interview, the delegate is reported as saying: "I do not think that he [Frear] represents the people of Hawaii, but works more for the interests, and therefore the majority are not getting what they are entitled to."

Who is there in Hawaii who is not getting what he is "entitled" to? What is meant by "entitled," anyhow? Any man in Hawaii can get what he wants, but the trouble with many is that they want more than they earn and so want a good deal for nothing.

Continuing, the delegate says: "Governor Frear's policy in regard to homesteading the Islands has not been at all satisfactory. It has not been liberal enough, so far as my people are concerned. They want the land laws liberalized, so that they can settle and have their homesteads, instead of encouraging an Asiatic influx. My people can not live on the wages which have been very attractive to those from the Far East."

Who does Kubie refer to as "my people?" and does he mean that Governor Frear is encouraging an "influx" of Asiatics, which must mean Filipinos. What has the coming of Filipinos got to do with the homesteading policy, anyhow, and where is there a Hawaiian who cannot secure a homestead on the ninety-nine year lease plan if he wants one and is willing to comply with the easy conditions?

What the Governor has consistently done is to oppose fake homesteading and insist on something more than the technical carrying out of the homestead obligations as a short cut to the check book of a corporation. This may not be giving "the majority" what it is "entitled" to, but it is giving them what they deserve and ensures a square deal for the ones who pay the taxes.

THE LIMIT IN HYPOCRISY.

Morris F. Westheimer of Cincinnati, Ohio, president of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, has favored The Advertiser with an advance copy of the address he had prepared for delivery at the sixteenth annual convention of his association, which opened in Chicago on June 5. Mr. Westheimer marked his advance copy for release on June 6, on which date the address was presumably delivered.

As an example of hypocrisy we doubt if type ever formed the words for anything better than this address. The following paragraph from it is a fair example:

The attempts of the Anti-Saloon League to enforce prohibition through county option, on cities opposed to it, are responsible for the unfortunate conditions which prevail in cities thus prevented from governing themselves. As a further consequence, there now exists an era of "boot-legging" and "blind tigers," unprecedented in the history of this country.

Here we have the president of the national wholesalers placing the blame for "blind pigs" and "boot-leggers" on the shoulders of the Anti-Saloon workers. As ninety-nine per cent of all liquors sold illicitly is purchased by the illicit dealer through the wholesale dealers, whom Mr. Westheimer was addressing, he knew and they knew how illogical, how utterly untrue and how rank with hypocrisy were his words. Without the connivance and the active cooperation of the wholesalers there could be no "era of 'boot-legging' and 'blind tigers.'"

The evil influence of the Anti-Saloon League and the sad plight of the government if deprived of the revenue from the liquor business appeared to be the main features of all the convention speeches.

"PEACE" IN MEXICO.

And now with peace established within her borders and General Madero, the revolutionary leader, practically in control and sure to be nominated for the office of a Mexican election, news comes of battles, murder and sudden death to men, women and children in the city of Cuicuilan in the State of Sinaloa, while in Chihuahua the remnants of the federalists bid defiance to the victorious insurgents. What has Mexico gained by her revolution?

At this moment the "Sister Republic" is weaker and of less account in the family of nations than ever. Warring factions are fighting at each other's throats with a bitterness of hatred only found in civil wars. In Lower California is proclaimed a republic dominated by Socialists. In Chihuahua the people hardly know what they are fighting for and their only hope is to raise a counter revolution or to proclaim an independent republic. In Yucatan the Indian tribes have been in insurrection for months, holding their forests and mountains inviolate by any Mexican soldiery. The Yaqui Indians are making demands and threatening the new government.

The facts are that instead of the troubles in Mexico being at an end they are only just beginning and the next year will undoubtedly see more fighting than has taken place during all the past rebellion against the rule of Diaz.

PEACE WITH JAPAN.

The Washington Star points out one benefit of the recent fighting in Mexico, which has brought about peace between the United States and Japan. America has not been invaded for several weeks, says the Star, and the United States flag still floats over the Pacific Coast. The strategists of the press and the foreign circuit have turned their talents from the Orient to the south, and are now making the United States the invader instead of the invaded. The yellow peril has faded.

It has required a strong counter-attraction and assurances from many men in official life to allay the apprehension which literary warriors were creating in some quarters. But the people, as Secretary Knox in his address at the last dinner of the American Asiatic Association said they would, have "closed their eyes" to false reports and resolutely refused to allow their feelings to be trifled by the vapors of sensationalists, and have come to believe, as Baron Tejada said at the same meeting, that "Japan is a nation whose chief glories have been won in the arts of peace, a nation which has flourished and prospered during centuries of peace and which looks forward to yet more glorious achievements—of peace."

It is pleasant to be relieved from the terrible strain of the American-Japanese war which was being fought in bold type.

SUGAR TRUST AND HAWAII.

Evidently one of the points regarded as the strongest in the present attack upon the Sugar Trust is the fact that Hawaiian sugars are sold by agreement to the trust at a rate per pound on the Pacific Coast equal to the New York buying price less the freight from New York, while the trust charges the Coast consumer the New York selling price plus the freight. That this point is regarded as a telling one in the fight against the sugar tariff is shown in that it appears in every article attacking the trust and the tariff.

Hawaii looms large in the discussion now raging around sugar and, as is announced by The Advertiser's Washington correspondent, there is a possibility of a special subcommittee of the house coming to Hawaii this year to investigate conditions surrounding the industry and investigate the relationship between the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the Sugar Trust, if any exists.

Members of the British Aero Club have been officially notified not to attempt to fly over the coronation crowds on the twenty-second. The British government intends to take no chance of a falling airship breaking up the show or flattening out any one of the many crowned heads to be on view in the procession.

WILL NOT STAND FOR MORE DIVES

WAR DEPARTMENT MAY REDUCE FORCE AT PRESIDIO—COL. WISSER ANGRY.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—That the granting by the police commission of licenses to saloons near the entrance to the Presidio will involve San Francisco in serious financial loss and irreparable loss of prestige was made plain yesterday by Col. J. P. Wisser, commander of the post, who announced that the reopening of these dives would result not only in the exclusion of the public from the Presidio, but the removal of most of the troops and the selection of some other Coast city as headquarters for the western division of the army under the latest plan for its reorganization.

Colonel Wisser announced the other day that if the police commission granted the licenses he would close the Lombard street gates to the Presidio, close the reservation to the public and so order the coming and going of the troops under his command that they would have to avoid the neighborhood occupied by the saloons. He slept over his resolution and yesterday was ready to announce his plan of campaign.

If the licenses were granted, the colonel said, he would recommend to Washington that no troops more than necessary to handle the fortifications be stationed at San Francisco. Such troops as remain would be quartered at Fort Winfield Scott, at the most westerly edge of the post. These troops would use only the First Avenue entrance to the reservation.

Will Move Troops.

If this plan is carried into effect, and army officers say that it will be, if the saloon licenses are granted, the garrison at the Presidio will be reduced from a full brigade to a few coast artillery companies. The field artillery batteries, troops of cavalry and the regiment of infantry now stationed at the Presidio will be moved to some other part of the Coast or divided among the bay posts.

The removal of these troops will mean a halt in the extensive improvements being planned by the war department at the Presidio. These plans include much costly construction work, which, if not done here, will be carried out elsewhere, and as the improvements will be of a permanent nature, the loss to San Francisco will be for all time.

Under the plan for the reorganization of the army the secretary of war has selected San Francisco as the headquarters of the western division. If the saloons are opened near the Presidio, Colonel Wisser will recommend that some other Coast city be selected as military headquarters. The colonel has not the final say in the matter, but it is a rare occurrence in the army for the department to ignore the recommendations of a post commander in a matter so vital to the discipline of the troops as this.

In making this city the headquarters of the western division, it is the purpose of the war department to station enough troops at the Presidio to make it a two brigade post. In other words, the local garrison would be more than doubled.

This is what Colonel Wisser has to say about it:

Recommended Reduction.

"If these saloons are given permission to reopen at the Presidio gate, I will immediately wire to Washington recommending that my present force be reduced to the minimum and that no more soldiers be sent here. What action the officials there will take in the matter is not for me to state, but I am inclined to believe that my recommendations will be favorably acted upon."

Several months ago, when this saloon question arose, I sent circular letters to the clergy and numerous business people, asking that they request the board of police commissioners not to grant the licenses. When the matter was voted down by the commissioners, I thought that the incident was closed, but rumors are again in circulation that it is planned to reopen the saloons.

"If these places were allowed to open at the gate to our post, it would prove a detriment to the discipline of the troops stationed here, and would serve to cause riots and other troubles near the Presidio."

"For these reasons and several others I asked that the licenses be refused. If they are granted against my request, I will wire my requests to the war department at once."

Adolph Busch of St. Louis received the decoration of the commander of cross of the Prussian Order of Red Eagle, given by Emperor William in recognition of his services in promoting Germanic culture in America. His donations to the Germanic museum of Harvard University total \$250,000.

HOMESTEADERS BEING INVESTIGATED AGAIN

MANY PLACES FOUND DESERTED IN KAUNAMANO—REPORT IS SUBMITTED.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

HILLO, June 10.—Deputy Attorney-General Smith came to Hillo this week and is now busy gathering data with regard to the Kaiwili Third and the Opea-Pelea homesteads. These homesteads, which are located in the neighborhood of Hakalau, are at present much in the public eye, as they, as well as the Kaunamano settlements in Kau, which was the fort of the famous Thompson settlement association, form a basis for the new attitude which the Governor has taken in regard to came lands.

In the case of the Hakalau lands, a petition was sent to the legislature asking that patents be issued to the homesteaders, who claimed that they had fulfilled all the conditions and that their time for securing patents had long since passed. As a result a resolution was passed by the legislature directing the authorities to issue the patents forthwith.

Mr. Smith explains that the matter had been submitted to the attorney-general's department some time before the legislative session began, and the attorney-general in person had taken up the examination of the various patents, as he was familiar with the lands. The idea was to ascertain whether the settlers had fulfilled all the conditions which must be fulfilled before they could become entitled to patents, and this took considerable time, as there were many details to be looked into.

Before the work had been completed the legislature went into session, and while this was on the attorney-general's department was too busy assisting the legislators to handle the homestead matter. The passage of the resolution, said Mr. Smith, did not affect the attitude of the department. The work would have been taken up at this time in every case.

The investigation of the Kaunamano homesteads was finished by Mr. Smith a week or two ago, and he has just submitted his report thereon to the department. In taking up the Kaiwili and the Opea-Pelea homestead matter, said Mr. Smith, he was solely trying to secure the facts of the case at first hand. It was not his intention to try to make a case one way or another, but merely to secure all the data possible.

With this end in view he had gone all over the homestead tracts and had interviewed all the homesteaders who were still on the land. It was also his intention to have an interview with Manager Ross of the Hakalau plantation. Whether the Kaunamano or the Hakalau homestead matters would finally find their way into the courts, he could not say. His intention at present was merely to gather data.

Mr. Smith had found that about four-fifths of the settlers had already left their holdings. In every case where the settlers had left the cultivation of the house lots had ceased, and many of the trees which had to be planted according to law, were now being choked out by weeds, indicating that the tree-planting phase of the agreements had in such cases been a failure. The houses were in nearly all cases small, apparently in most cases no larger than was absolutely necessary to provide a shelter during the years in which residence was compulsory.

On the other hand there was nothing in the law to compel settlers to build larger houses, and the fact that the settlers had moved away might or might not have legal bearing on the matter. On the whole, said Mr. Smith, it might well be said that there were two sides to the question, and the homesteaders certainly had a good argument in their favor in the state of the road, which was almost impassable.

SECOND WEEK-END EXCURSION PLANS

The second of the Public Service Association interisland three-dollar excursions will take place on July 1, when the Likelike will make a trip to Kauai over Sunday, July 2, returning to Honolulu by daylight of the third. Those who wish to accompany the excursionists are requested to send their names at once to the Public Service Association, 122 South King street. There will be special rates for members of any of the allied public service clubs in which dues are \$5 a year or over; these will pay three dollars and have the privilege of the upper deck; those who belong to improvement clubs with an annual dues of less than \$5 a year pay \$3.50 for their tickets and have the same privilege; those who support no public work will pay three dollars and a half for lower deck accommodation.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in

DIARRHOEA, and is

the only Specific in

CHOLERA and

DYSENTERY.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convenient Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

Prepared in England. 1/11, 2/6, 4/6.

Checks and arrests

FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The Best Remedy known for

COUGHS, COLDS,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Sole Manufacturers,

J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.